

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Capacity utilization of fertilizer plants in Public Sector

*227. SHRI R. K. MAHALIGI:
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AH.
MAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the plant-wise installed capacity of fertiliser units in the public sector;

(b) the capacity utilisation of these units in 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the designed capacity of the fertiliser projects under construction, the initial and latest cost estimates and target dates for their coming on stream?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) and (b): A statement giving the requisite details is laid on the table of the House as statement.

(c) A statement giving the requisite details is laid on the table of the House as statement-II.

Statement-I

Plant-wise capacity and capacity utilisation during 1979-80 and 1980-81 in respect of Public Sector Fertilizers Plants.
Nitrogen

Name of the Plant	Capacity (1000 tonnes)	Capacity 1979-80	Utilisa- tion % 1980-81
1	2	3	4
Sindri	219	21.1	10.5
Gorakhpur	131	39.0	45.6
Ramagundam	228	..	27.9
Talcher	228	..	7.0
Nagal I	80	79.6	64.2
Nagal II	152	44.1	47.2
Bhatinda	235	44.9	42.4
Panipat	235	55.0	29.0
Namrup I	45	62.9	56.7
Namrup II	152	33.0	..
Durgapur	152	35.2	23.1
Barauni	152	30.6	30.6
Udyogamandal	82	62.2	51.2
Cochin I	152	63.8	74.5
Cochin II	40	37.5	37.7
Trombay	90	95.1	95.4
Trombay IV	75	55.1	68.4

1	2	3	4
Madras	176	79.5	93.1
Rourkela	120	43.7	29.8
Neyveli	70	68.3	88.1
By-product	24	87.5	67.9
P₂O₅			
Sindri	150	11.2	12.0
Udyogamandal	44	64.5	48.4
Cochin II	114	35.7	34.4
Trombay.	45	85.1	87.8
Trombay IV	75	55.1	68.4
Madras	112	80.2	92.8
Khetri	90	5.0	6.2
SSP Units	35	38.6	31.4

Statement-II

Name of Project	Capacity ('000 tonnes of nutrient)	Cost Estimates (Rs. Crores)		Expected date of commissioning
		Initial	Latest available	
1	2	3	4	5
Haldia	1,50,900 (Nitrogen) 75,000 (P ₂ O ₅)	88.03	281.96	April 1982
Trombay V	1,51,800 (Nitrogen)	111.40	166.09	January 1982
Namrup III	1,52,000 (Nitrogen)	168.43	239.15	November 1984
Thal	6,83,000 (Nitrogen)	511.34	732.60	August/September 1984 (I Stage) December 1984 (II Stage)
Hazira	6,68,000 (Nitrogen)	622.90	960.00	March 1985 (I Stage) March 1986 (II Stage)
Paradip	1,17,360 (Nitrogen) 3,00,000 (P ₂ O ₅)	183.64	183.64	June 1985 (I Stage) February 1986 (II Stage)

1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch (Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company)	2,73,000 (Nitrogen)	225.00	445.00	December 1981
Tuticorin (Expansion)	27,000 (Nitrogen) 70,000 (P ₂ O ₅)	13.60	13.60	Januray 1983
Goa (Expansion)	16,435 (Nitorgen) 42,000 (P ₂ O ₅)	7.50	7.50	July 1984
Dipak Nitrite	50 000 (Nitrogen)	41.00 (US. \$. 51.2 Mill- ion)	41.00 (US. \$. 51.2 Mill- ion)	Mid-1982

Import of power equipment

*230. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item with the caption "Power equipment may be imported" published in The Hindustan Times dated 9 November, 1981 has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons of importing power equipments from foreign countries;

(c) on how many occasions BHEL and other indigenous manufacturers have failed to supply power equipments as per indents during the last year;

(d) what are the countries and firms from whom Government purpose to import power equipments and the amount of foreign exchange to be spent on it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes Sir.

Our general policy in this regard is that the demand of the country has to be met by indigenous manufacturers and public sector undertakings like BHEL and ILK, assuring, delivery within the scheduled time and quality control.

(b) and (d). Orders for supplying generating equipments for power projects are generally given only to indigenous manufacturers. However, Government takes decision to import in the following types of cases:—

(i) In projects assisted by the World Bank which requires procurement by resorting to international competitive bidding and where a bid from a foreign party is more competitive as compared to the bids from the indigenous manufacturers.

(ii) In Projects being assisted under aid programmes through bilateral agreements with other countries where the conditionality of obtaining the aid is that the equipment should be imported from that particular country.